



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1851.

Allen Co. Democratic Convention.

The democratic of Allen Co. will hold a Mass Convention at the Court House in Ft. Wayne, on Thursday, the 28th January next, to appoint delegates to the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 24th February. A full attendance of democrats from every township is desired.

By order of the Allen Co. Dem. Central Committee.

Oyster Supper.

The Ladies of the Wayne Street Methodist Church will give an Oyster Supper, together with a variety of other refreshments, on Wednesday, Dec. 31st, in the rooms over Mrs. Dykes' Store.

Price of Supper, for Gentlemen \$1 00

" " Ladies 50

The Rev. J. D. Mieson will deliver a discourse next Sabbath evening on the following subject: Will there be any Restoration after the judgment?

We don't see any thing in the proceedings of Congress of much interest. In the Senate, Mr. Foot has introduced a resolution sustaining the Compromise Measures, which gave occasion to a few of the rankers of the fanatics—both northern and southern—to show the zeal with which they embrace any opportunity to disturb the peace and harmony of the Union.

We suppose it probable Congress will have to adjourn for a few weeks until the damage done the Capitol by the fire on Wednesday last can be repaired.

Agricultural Society.

The meeting on Saturday last to form an Agricultural Society for Allen County was well attended, and much interest appeared to be excited on the subject. The proceedings and the Constitution of the Society will be found in another column.

The farmers of our county should go along with the project. Nothing will conduce more to their profit and to the wealth and prosperity of Allen County, than a well conducted Agricultural Society.

Oyster Supper.

The Ladies of the Wayne Street Methodist Church next Wednesday night, will be in the rooms over Mrs. Dykes' store, instead of B. Mason's as announced in the Times.

The Steamer Milwaukee.

The Steamer Milwaukee, the finest boat on Lake Erie, was wrecked during a tremendous storm on the 18th inst. She left Buffalo on the 15th, and next morning encountered the storm; the boiler broke, and one of the chimneys was so much injured that it became unsafe to keep fire under that part of the boilers. Sufficient steam could not be kept up to render the vessel manageable, and about midnight she was ashore at Girard, near Erie, Pa. At daylight next morning the vessel was ashore, and the passengers and crew all safely landed with a large yawl boat. The vessel will be a total loss. She was uninsured, and worth at least \$100,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad from Pittsburgh to Turtle Creek was opened on the 10th inst. Only 23 miles from Turtle Creek to Lehigh, and unfinished between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. This will be completed by the 1st of August next.

Resignation of Mr. Clay.

We regret to learn that this distinguished statesman has been compelled by the precarious state of his health to resign his seat in the Senate. He will spend the winter in Philadelphia, and purposes returning to Ashland next spring.

Virginia Election.

The first election under the new constitution has been held in Virginia, and has of course resulted in a glorious democratic victory. Johnson, dem., is elected Gov. by 10,000 majority, and in both branches of the Legislature, the democrats are largely in the ascendancy.

Another Revolution in France.

By the foreign news in another column, it will be seen that Louis Napoleon, the President of France, has overthrown the constitution, broken up the Assembly, and by the aid of troops is endeavoring to perpetuate his power. What the result may be is impossible to forecast; at present the advantage seems to be on the side of the insurrectionary power. We trust there may yet be enough sense and political honesty in France to detect this notorious project, bring its infamous author to a speedy punishment, and make France in fact, what it now is only in name—a Republic.

Hartford Life and Health Insurance Co.

Mr. C. Whitmore is appointed agent of this company for Fort Wayne, and has already, we understand, issued some 61 or 70 policies. The principle of life insurance is a good and prevalent one; and as this company is represented to be one of the best, soundest, and safest in the United States, and its rates of insurance are lower than most similar companies, we recommend those who wish to make provision against the uncertain tenure of life, for the benefit of their families, to procure policies from Mr. Whitmore.

Graham's Magazine for January.

Graham's Magazine for January is a superb number, we expect, for we have not yet seen it. Somehow or other it has not come to hand; but we have no doubt he will forward it when he sees this. It is said to contain four original engravings, the style of which may be judged from the fact, that one of them—the "Fashions,"—engraved in Paris, cost \$245. Graham is a liberal, enterprising publisher, and he seems determined to keep his Magazine at the head of the periodicals of the country.

The New York Times.

The subscription price is \$3 00 per annum; but we will furnish it and the Sentinel one year for \$1 00. Head in your names immediately.

Important Document—Republic for the Sandwich Islands.

A California letter, which the New York Times published, states distinctly that the object of the large company of emigrants who recently left San Francisco for the Sandwich Islands, is to establish a Republic there.

The New York Times.

To this end a constitution has been framed in San Francisco prior to their departure, containing a clause providing for the introduction of slavery. The Times says its correspondent is a gentleman of experience and judgment, and on California, mingling in and possessing the confidence of the communities of San Francisco, as well as Sacramento, and likely to be in the confidence of the people of all the States of California.

Indianapolis Correspondence of the Sentinel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17, 1851.

The present postage law is a most onerous one. No documents or papers can be sent unless the postage is pre-paid, which subjects the members to a tax that they cannot stand. In addition to those paid for by the House, the papers I purchase, and the postage on them and the documents I send, together with the postage on letters, petitions, &c. received mail pre-paid, and the pre-paying of my own letters has averaged a dollar a day for the last ten days. I must look the game. I intended to have sent a good supply of papers when I came here, but finding the postage to cost about as much as the papers I must stop.

One of the latest news has been, up, and I get gratified upon my homestead exemption, without opposition. I contended that Mr. O's proposition indicated that all persons rich enough to be exempted from military duty, were also rich enough to pay the tax on the property they owned. I believe a majority of the House will vote for that kind of a homestead exemption that would not touch any other. A homestead exemption, for the benefit of anybody but the widow and orphan, will have a hard time to get through both Houses, or possibly either one of them.

Very respectfully, yours,

L. D. W. NELSON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18, 1851.

Thomas Tigar, Esq.—Dear Sir:

The business of the House still continues to increase, as you may observe from the reports in the "Dialist." A bill was passed by the House this morning, providing for the appointment of three Commissioners, to inquire into the rules and practice of the Courts. There has been a movement by some "knowing ones" to appoint a member from the Senate and two from the House, to discharge that duty, which for a time met with success, notwithstanding the palpable violation of the Constitution; it was however killed in the Senate yesterday by a vote of 26 to 22.

Both Houses will go into a revision of the Statutes; every disposition is to go to work in earnest and continue until its completion.

Much of the time behind the scenes are at work, upon which, however, the uninitiated dare not look. It is said that the members of Congress are suggesting Districts. By the way, what do you think of our District as about to be proposed? Elliott, Koscusko, Washburn, Noble, Whittey, Leverage, Stebbins, DeKalb, and Allen. We are upon against it. Give us your views immediately upon this matter. Of course, the "outsiders" are here; but I would not imagine that they favor the Northern District—or that they specially desire the democratic counties of Adams and Wells to be "stacked" with them. The connection of these counties with our own is such that no good can result from their separation. Yet to effect this, efforts are and will be made by some folks not too popular "down our way."

Very truly, yours,

We gave our views last week, as being opposed to any such Gerrymandering of our district. The Legislature ought to divide the State fairly, honorably, and with some regard to the equity of feeling, identity of interest, and habits of intercourse existing amongst the citizens of each district; and not allow themselves to be governed or influenced, as has too often been the case, by meddling aspirants, nor make districts just to please or accommodate any one.

Adjustment of the Difficulties in New York.

We are gratified to see that our friends in New York have overcome the greatest obstacle to their reconciliation. The late agreement upon the matter of selecting a delegate to the Convention, has been a great step towards the settlement of the difficulties. The new Democratic State Committee held their first meeting at Tammany Hall on Tuesday week. All the members were in attendance.

The committee stood eight. Cass men and eight Van Buren men, all through the Convention. The vote stood, for a long time, eight for the State Convention and eight for the District Convention. The Van Buren men, confident that they could carry the whole delegation for Douglas, or Marcy, or Wool, or Houston, or Dodge, or for almost any one but Cass, contended strongly for a State Convention, so as to get the whole thing done in one place. Finally, one of the Van Buren men, declaring his belief that it was impossible to do otherwise, the convention was held again under the nomination of Gen. Cass at the risk of dividing the party when many other names could be reconciled to, cast his vote for the District system.

The solution was then adopted, making it (two thirds of the vote) necessary to order an election of delegates to attend a convention to be held in each Congressional district in January, 1852, in order to elect delegates from each district to the National Convention. The delegates thus chosen, are in turn to elect a convention, so as to meet at such time and place as the delegates may see fit. Messrs. Westcott, and Lippard, may be expected to appear. Several delegates from the State at large—who with themselves, will make a united delegation of thirty-five; equal to the number of electoral votes to which the State of New York will be entitled in the next Electoral College.

We think these things are now so arranged in New York that there will be no further trouble there if some new man should be nominated—Chicago Democrat.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, the matter of the Christiana murder and treason came up, when District Attorney Adams called that he had obtained a writ of habeas corpus for the release of the prisoners, containing a clause providing for the introduction of slavery. The Times says its correspondent is a gentleman of experience and judgment, and on California, mingling in and possessing the confidence of the communities of San Francisco, as well as Sacramento, and likely to be in the confidence of the people of all the States of California.

The Newark Express.

We learn from the last Newark Gazette that the investigating committee have ascertained that Smith's liabilities exceed four hundred thousand dollars, and will probably reach half a million. It is said that the money is gone beyond redemption, and that the money is gone beyond redemption, and that the money is gone beyond redemption.

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The Compromise Resolutions.

Politicians are the base of our system of Government, but they must be endured until the operation of that system, perfected by the intelligence of the people, expels them. No man can be expelled by the force of his own power, but he can be expelled by the force of the people's power. The present session of Congress would open with a proposition to amend laws which have been commonly received and approved in all sections of the country. Existing laws, under whose wholesome operation the Union has proved its strength and durability, require no political-Congressional endorsement. And the introduction of such propositions, merely with a view to Presidential operations, exhibits a recklessness of character which should forever exclude any man guilty of it from the exercise of this responsibility. What sort of an exercise for his conduct could he possibly make to the people of this country, should should a proposition to open the whole of the Union, and to agitate the States upon a subject which is amicably adjusted? And what would be the result? The amount of good that can possibly flow from a vote on the subject, even were it unanimous? We all know very well, that some would vote only at the dictate of policy; while others would disregard such a vote at the first convenient hour, or upon the earliest indication of better political prospects. Congress would be better to proceed at once to the discharge of its duties, and leave the compromise measures in the hands of the people. If a resolution must pass, let it be a long debate, and let it be a subject of discussion, and it will be an immense responsibility to those who provoke it.

—Baltimore Sun.

Banking in Illinois.

The vote on the Free Banking project in Illinois has decided that question. The opponents of the measure have contended from the first that the bill was carried through the legislature in contravention of the constitution. The vote on it was one-third against the measure. The bill is now in the hands of the Governor, who is expected to veto it. The bill is now in the hands of the Governor, who is expected to veto it.

The French in the Mediterranean.

By the Gibraltar Steamer of 19th, we have learned that the French fleet has been ordered to leave the Mediterranean. The French fleet has been ordered to leave the Mediterranean. The French fleet has been ordered to leave the Mediterranean.

Insurance in Sicily.

The latest news from Palermo state that the King of Sicily has been ordered to leave the island. The King of Sicily has been ordered to leave the island. The King of Sicily has been ordered to leave the island.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Capital at Washington in Flames! The Library Destroyed! We are indebted to Mr. Smith, the Telegraphic operator at this place, for the following startling telegraphic dispatches.

FIRST DISPATCH.

Washington City, Dec. 24th, 9 1/2 A.M. The Library on Fire—can't get Water!—don't know when it will be supplied!

SECOND DISPATCH.

Washington City, 10 A.M. The Capital in flames, and steadily the valuable Library of Congress has been entirely destroyed!

THIRD DISPATCH—LATER.

Library entirely destroyed—flames still raging—burned the entire edifice will be consumed! Baker's Hall, adjoining National in all-glass, entirely destroyed.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

The whole force of Mechanics and Marine at the Navy Yard have labored incessantly all the morning, and at 1 1/2 o'clock had succeeded in separating the room of the Library from the dome of the building, and succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames, and saving the dome.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved. The President has ordered the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The President has ordered the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

Committee of the U. S. Senate.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Sumner, and Underwood. On Finance—Messrs. Sumner, Davis, and Miller.

On Commerce—Messrs. Sumner, Davis, and Miller.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Sumner, Davis, and Miller.

On Fisheries—Messrs. Sumner, Davis, and Miller.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Sumner, Davis, and Miller.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Sumner, Davis, and Miller.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sumner, Davis, and Miller.

On Claims—Messrs. Sumner, Davis, and Miller.

On Territories—Messrs. Sumner, Davis, and Miller.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Sumner, Davis, and Miller.

On Printing—Messrs. Sumner, Davis, and Miller.

On Expenditures—Messrs. Sumner, Davis, and Miller.

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The movements of the troops are rapid.

During Thursday many batteries were thrown up in various quarters of Paris. At one o'clock, while a body of 5000 troops were passing along the boulevards several shots were fired from the neighboring passages and houses, and a firing was returned by the troops, and combat continued with spirit for about 15 hours.

Further down the boulevards cannon and muskets were freely employed until 4 o'clock when fighting ceased, but was continued with vigor in other sections.

No definite particulars have been published. It is known beyond the fact that a serious conflict has taken place. Many persons engaged an honorable battle have been killed or wounded.

London, Friday evening.

Latest advices from Paris represent the troops as successful at all points. Several hundred French refugees had been on Thursday for Paris. The French government had stopped the transmission of messages. The Paris correspondent of the London Herald and Chronicle says that Gen. Castelnau, of Lyons, and Gen. Eyraud, had declared against the President, but that they were not in a position to do so. Gen. Eyraud's disposition against the Government at Strasbourg. The Daily News states Gen. Mangin is marching from the North with four regiments, and will oppose the President. The Times correspondent says that the attempt to resist the French troops has failed. The French troops have been successful in all their operations. The French government has stopped the transmission of messages. The Paris correspondent of the London Herald and Chronicle says that Gen. Castelnau, of Lyons, and Gen. Eyraud, had declared against the President, but that they were not in a position to do so. Gen. 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SWAN'S PRACTICE AND PRECEDENTS
can now be had at HILL'S Book Store.

Observe the Refreshment House!
Fort Wayne Bakery.
J. F. COOMBS begs most respectfully to
inform the inhabitants of Fort Wayne and
its neighborhood that he has taken the premises
occupied by Mr. Beal, No. 26 Columbus Street.

where he is, friends carrying on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its branches.

**PASTRY, CONFECTIONERY,
FANCY BISCUITS,
Bread, Crackers, Gingerbread.**
With great varieties of Fancy Cakes, too numerous
to mention.

He begs to solicit a share of the public patronage,
assuring them that nothing shall be wanting

both Wholesale and Retail, to merit
 their favor and support.
 Orders for Weddings and Family Parties atten-
 ded to with punctuality.
 Hotels, Boarding Houses, Storekeepers, Or-
 ners of Hotels, and Country Dealers supplied on
 reasonable terms,
 14
 20,000 Lbs. Wool Wanted
 at the

Woollen Manufactory

Flannels, Blankets, &c.
 warranted second, if not better, than any other
 establishment in the west. Wool will be worked
 up, or taken in pay for goods. They
 are also on hand
1,000 YARDS OF WOOLEN GOODS
 which they offer for sale or in exchange for w
 on the most liberal terms.

We have in addition to our usual machines, procured of J. Hargett & Son, New York, the MAMMOTH CARDING MACHINE, and are now ready for Carding. The Mammoth Machine will supersede all other Carding Machines in the Western country. It is so constructed as to throw out Four Rolls at once, and do it much superior to any common machine, and will card 400 lbs. of Rolls in 12 hours, so that we are at present prepared to

and can accommodate hay and every person on the shortest notice. Persons to express good rolls must state their wants. Cleaned and free from burrs, and to every eight pounds a fine one pound of clean lint, otherwise the African lard will be charged extra. All wool brought in the above condition will be wanted or well cared. Price for Cardigan is 30 cents per pound; wool will be received in any condition and price will be paid for it.

CLOTH DRESSING AND DYEING.
We are also prepared to do any and all
Country Cloth Dressing and dyeing, on the best
terms, and at the best workmanlike manner.
WANTED—25 hble. Sheep, also, 500 the
head, for which we bid.

REDISILL & SONS
Port Wayne, April 26, 1851.

Domestic Manufactures
WE have now on hand a good assortment
WOOLEN GOODS, such as
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Sullinette, Tweed
Blankets, Flannels, &c.

WHOLESALE
 Merchants are benighted East on the
 advantages wishing to purchase will find it to the
 advantage to call at our Western location and
 examine our stock.
 will exchange any of the above articles for
Wool or Flaxseed.
 Aug. 30, 1854. **RUBIN & WOLKE.**

At the Old Niagara Store, No. 53 Colburn
St. (formerly occupied by A. B. MILLER.)
The underscriber respectfully invites the at-
tention of the citizens of this place to his
choice assortment of

GROCERIES,
Preserves, Sauces, Pickles, &c.

Powdered, Crn'd, & New Orleans Syrup
 Porto Rico, Old Java, Rio, & St. Domingo
 Coffee; Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder
 & Black Tea; Rice; Stuart's refined Syrup &
 New Orleans Molasses; Nutmegs, Spice, Pepper,
 Cinamon, & Cloves; Spiced Chocolate.
 Also, a variety of Jams, Jellies, Preserves &
 Table Fruits, Sausages, Ketchup, Capors, Enchil-
 Dressing, Curric Powders, Cayenne & White
 Pepper; Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, & Smelts
 in quarter, half, and whole. Rays, served in

Vermicelli; Filtered Ice; Flavouring Extracts; Tracts; Kelly's portable Soda Water, & Lemon Sugar.

Tobacco, Cigars—choice lot. A few dozen London Porter and Edinburgh Ale. Some pure Liqueurs, Brandy, Rum, Gin, & Wines; Pure Madras, Sherries, Claret & Champagne, &c. &c. All of which are of the best quality, and withal as cheap as the lowest prices.


Also a variety of the most popular PATENT MEDICINE.

For. Wayne, Sep. 1, 1857. W. E. LARGLEY, AD

Marble Monuments & Tombstones.

THE subscriber has on hand a large supply of the above articles, of the best quality, which he will sell very low. Q5 All persons wishing anything in that line are particularly requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

Principal Yard on the Canal, west of Bowling
Warehouse and Boat Yard. Finishing Shop at
Columbia Street, in Block between H. B. Reynolds
Drug Store and Hill, Obitson & Co's warehouse.
JAMES HUMPHREY.
Fort Wayne, March 30, 1850. \$39.



ne you may need, as I have a supply, and will sell on reasonable terms. Among the assortment you will find Sells of Trimmings, Silver and Brass, 1/2 double and single barrel; a variety of Stump Pullers, Hog Skins and Plush for seats, Straining Worried, and Cotton Web, a variety of Etc: also

And to the public, I would say—if you are
want of anything that a
SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER
can furnish, give me a call, and I will try to ac-
commodate you, both in quality and price.

JOHN HAMILTON.
Fort Wayne, March 14, 1881. C/47

UST received, a fresh supply of the be-
 brandy. H. B. REED.